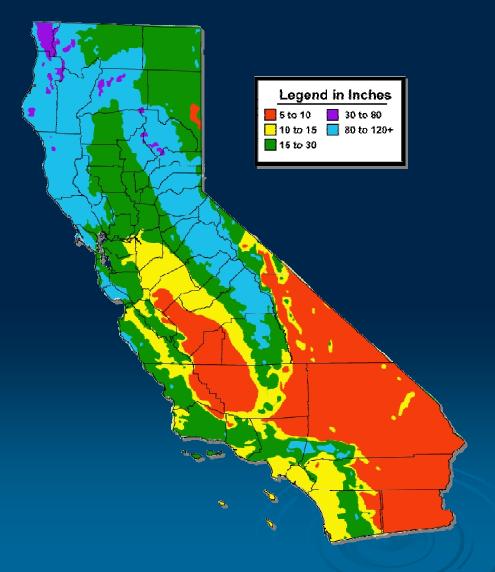
California Water Resources Variable & Extreme

February 23, 2009

Kamyar Guivetchi

Statewide Integrated Water Management California Department of Water Resources

California Water Background

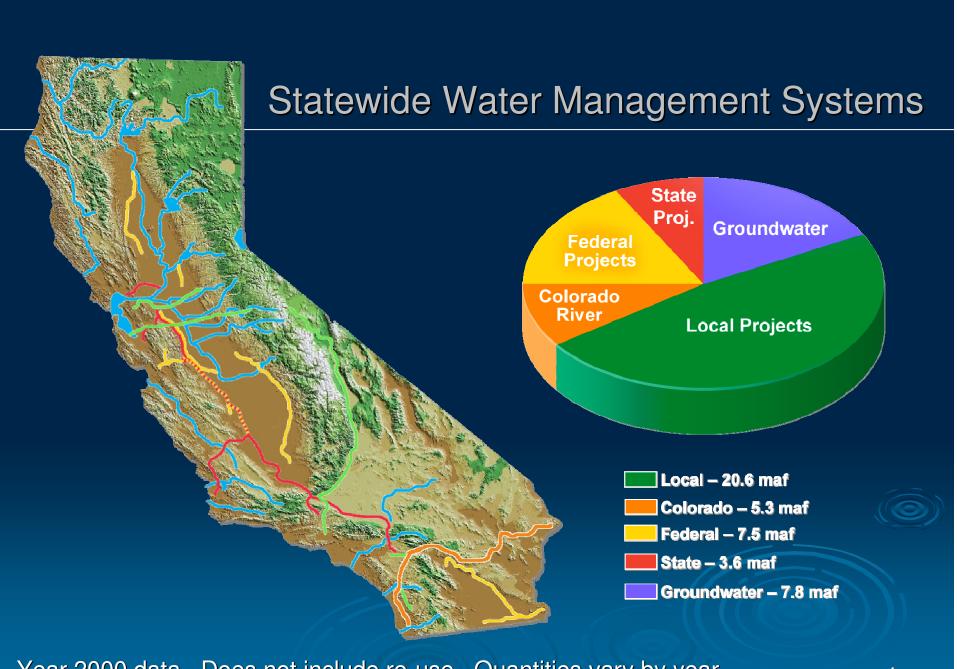


Population

- 2008 -- 38 million
- 2030 -- 48 million
- 2050 59 million
- Irrigated acreage
 - 9.5 million
- Most precipitation occurs November thru March
- 2/3 surface runoff occurs North of Sacramento
- 2/3 water use occurs South of Sacramento



California's Major River Systems



Profound Climate Change Impacts

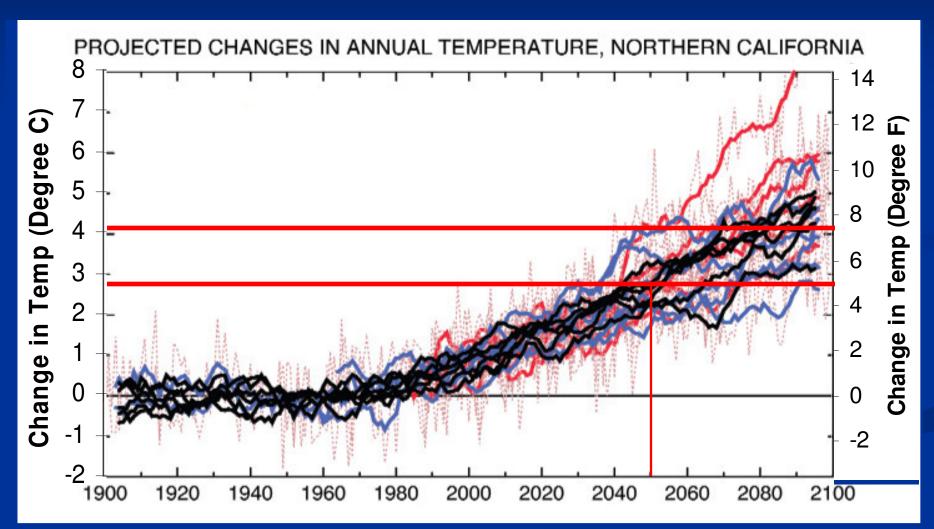








Temperature Change in California



We Expect Many Water Resource Consequences

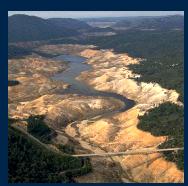


- Flood Management
- Water Supplies
- Water Quality







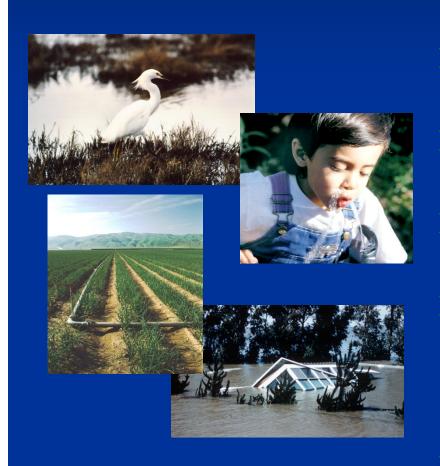








How Climate Change Impacts California's Water Resources



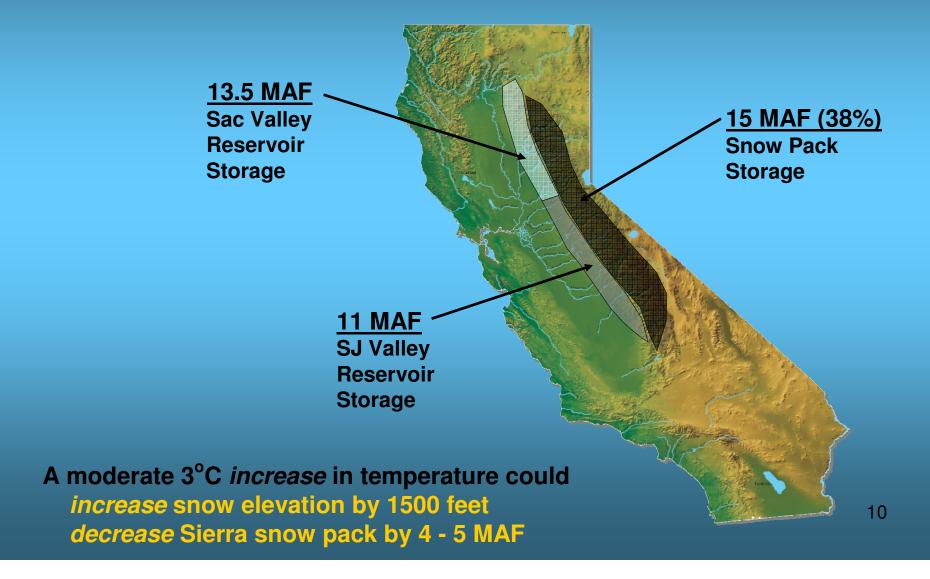
- Reduced snowpack impacting water supply and hydropower
- Earlier snowmelt increasing flood control portion of reservoir space
- Higher water temperatures degrading aquatic ecosystems
- Rising sea level threatening the Delta, bays, estuaries & coastline
 - destabilizing levees
 - increasing SW/GW salinity
- Higher water demand all sectors

Mount Shasta August 2008 Driest in over 80 years





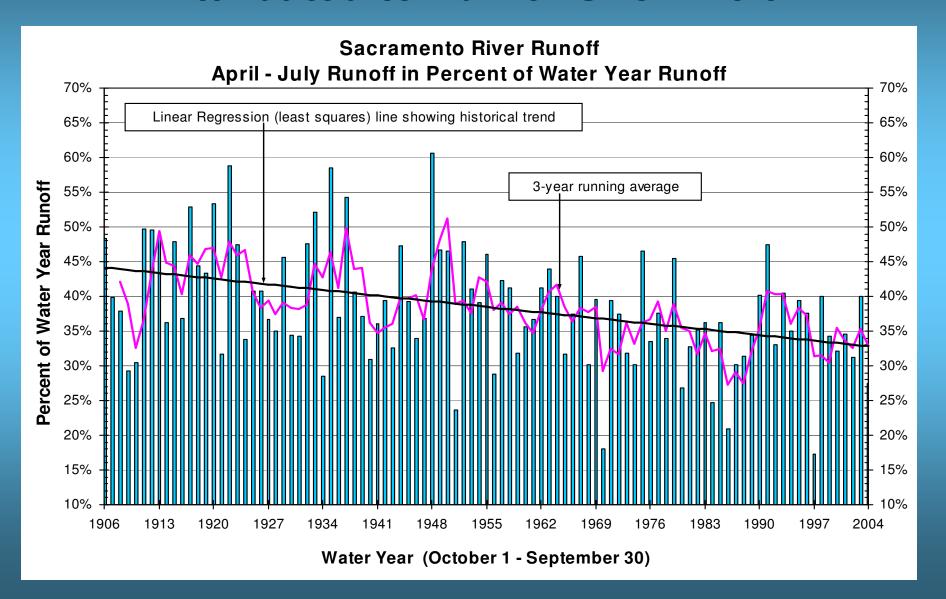
Expected Storage Capacity Change from Increasing Temperature



Range of Snowpack Reductions Projected by 2050

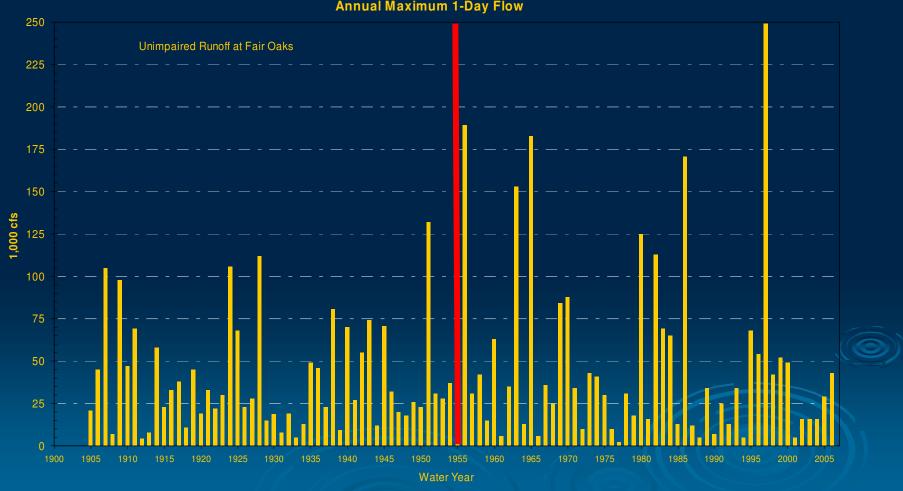


Changes in Runoff Timing Attributed to Earlier Snowmelt



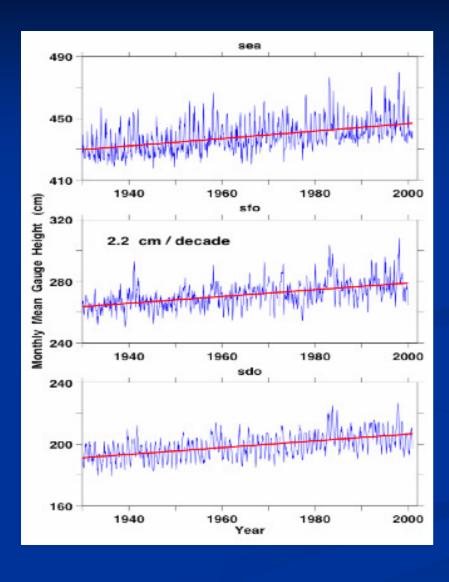
Changes in Peak River Flows American River

American River Runoff
Annual Maximum 1-Day Flow



7" Sea Level Rise Since 1930

Sea Level
Projected
12-24" higher
by 2100



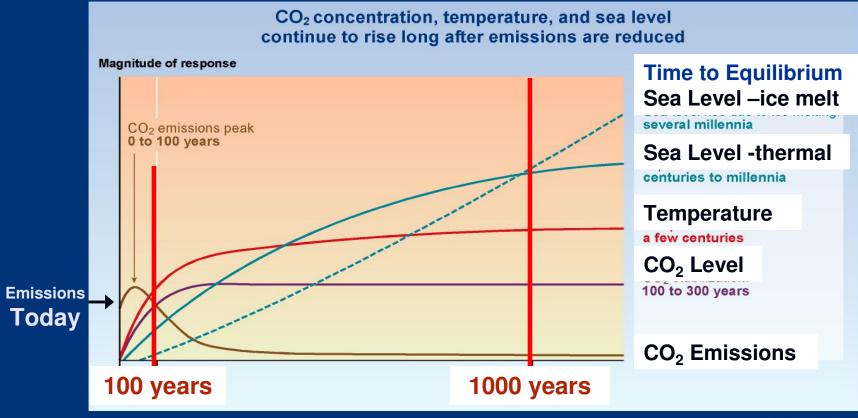
Seattle

San Francisco

San Diego

Source: Cayan et al. (2006) Projecting Future Sea Level

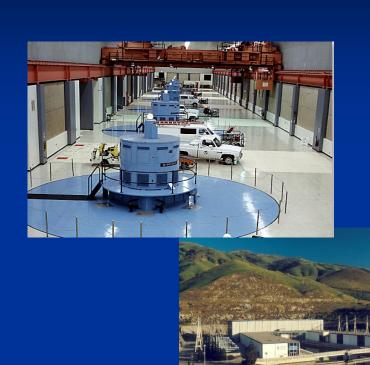
We Must Adapt to Climate Impacts A Long Time After Emissions are Reduced



SYR - FIGURE 5-2



Water, Energy & Climate Change



Future water management activities must carefully consider strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

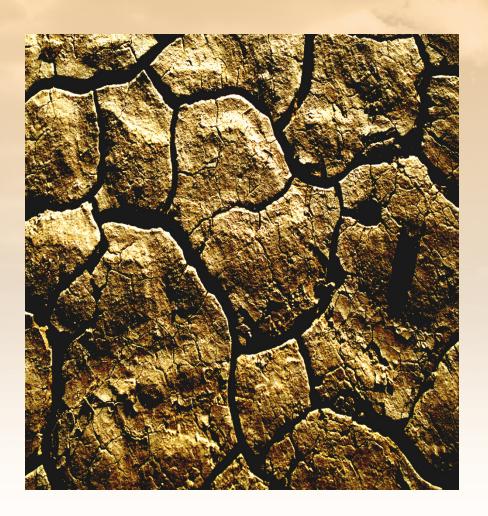
California's Drought

- 2008 second dry year statewide
- Reservoirs critically low
- Groundwater basins drawn down
- State & federal water projects restricted by regulatory actions to protect the Delta
- Drought conditions continue in 2009



2008 Water Conditions

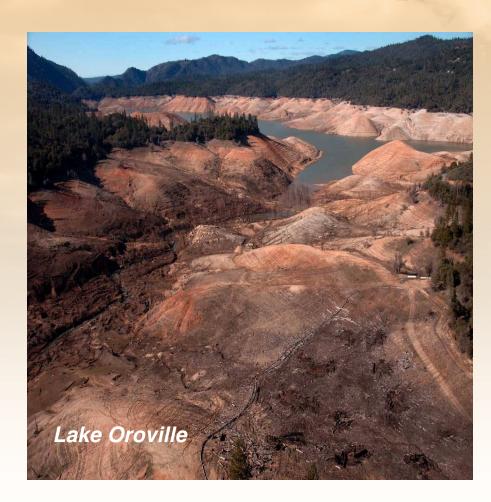
- 2008 driest recorded spring/summer period
 - 3.4 inches of rainfall
 - 24% of average
- 2007 Southern CA driest recorded year
- Sac. & San Joaquin
 Rivers 2 year runoff
 lowest 10% of historic



Current Water Conditions

As of mid-February 2009

- Dry first half winter 2009
 - Precipitation & snowpack critical
- Northern Sierra precipitation 76% of average
- Sierra snowpack74% of average



Current Reservoir Conditions



- Shasta @ 35% of capacity
- Folsom @ 31%
- San Luis @ 38%
- Oroville @ 31%



20

- Oroville lowest carryover storage since 1977
- Lowest Jan 1 storage level ever

2-Year Drought Fire Impacts



- More than 16,000 fires
- Over 1.6M acres burned
- 13 people lost their lives
- Over 4000 structures destroyed
- Nearly \$1B for State firefighting
- Rainfall puts burn areas at risk

Estimated 2009 Water Supply Reductions

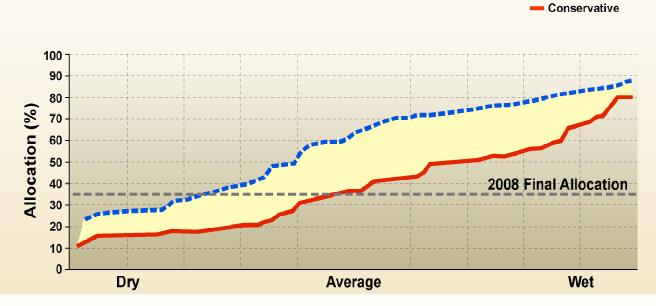


- Additional SWP delivery reduction due to Delta Pumping Restrictions
- 2009 State Water Project Initial Allocation @ 15%

Regulatory
Uncertainty
Optimistic

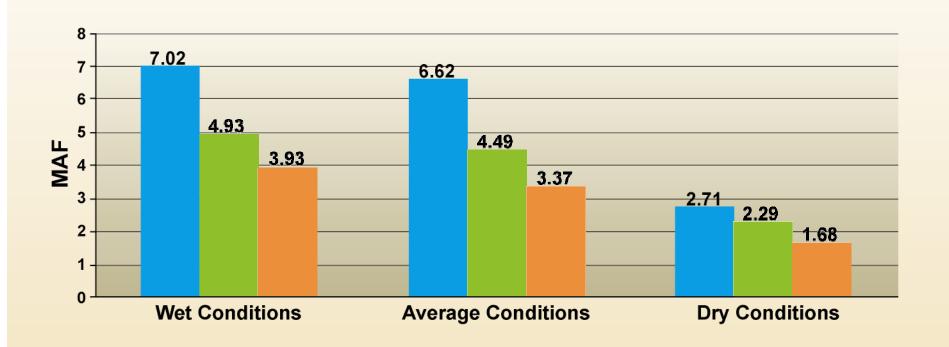






Forecasted 2009 SWP/CVP Delivery Capability





Drought Response

- Conservation
- Drought water bank
- Regional transfers
- Expedited grants
- Workshops/public outreach

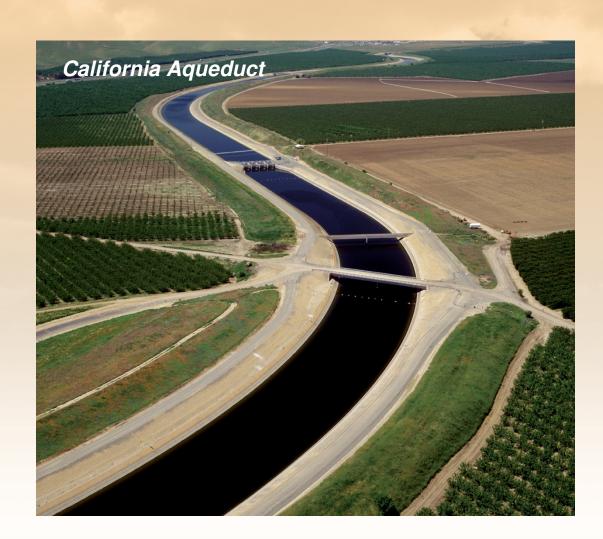


Long Term Actions

- Increase & sustain conservation
- Diversify regional supplies
- Increase storage
- Fix the Delta
- Sustain investment

That is:

Implement the California Water Plan Update 2009



Questions?

